

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

VOL. LIV

JULY, 1943

No. 7

New Species of *Crossidius* from Western North America (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

By E. GORTON LINSLEY, University of California, Berkeley

Crossidius ruficollis new species

Male:—Form elongate, narrow, subparallel; head, antennae, scutellum, legs, meso- and metathoracic sterna black, prothorax and abdomen rufous; elytra testaceous with a black sutural stripe over apical three fifths; pubescence short, fine, pale. *Head* coarsely, closely punctate, occipital region transversely rugose; antennae slender, much longer than body, black, basal segments sometimes vaguely piceous. Pronotum approximately one and one-half times as wide as long, sides tuberculate, surface coarsely punctate, interspaces feebly shining, very sparsely pubescent; prosternum very coarsely punctate, sparsely pubescent; meso- and metasterna finely punctate, more densely clothed with fine, appressed pale pubescence. *Elytra* two and one-half times as long as broad, wider at base than pronotum at middle, basal punctures smaller than those of pronotum, becoming finer apically; pubescence fine, sparse, appressed; apices subtruncate at suture. *Legs* slender, coarsely punctate, thinly clothed with moderately long suberect pale hairs. *Abdomen* with sternites finely punctate, thinly clothed with appressed pale pubescence; fifth abdominal sternite subtruncate or feebly emarginate at apex. Length 11–16 mm.

Female:—Form a little more robust; antennae distinctly shorter than the body, intermediate segments three or more times as long as broad; elytra with humeri and often basal margin narrowly black, and a broad black sutural band which covers about two-thirds of the width of the elytra over apical one-half then narrows anteriorly to suture at basal two-fifths; abdomen with fifth sternite broadly rounded at apex. Length 11–15 mm.

Holotype: male (No. 5346, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.), allotype female (No. 5347) and twenty-one paratypes collected in Kern Co., CALIFORNIA, in September, 1931 by Mr. F. T. Scott, who kindly presented them to the writer. Paratypes are placed in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, F. T. Scott, and the writer.

Compared with *C. punctatus* Lec., which has similar elytral markings, this species differs by having the pronotum rufous in both sexes, coarsely punctate and sparsely pubescent, the antennae of the male much longer than the body, those of the female with the intermediate segments three or more times as long as broad. It is also more slender, with the elytra two and one-half times as long as broad and the pubescence short.

***Crossidius brunneipennis* new species**

Male:—Form very robust; color black or dark brown, elytra reddish brown; pubescence long, dense, whitish or ochraceous. *Head* coarsely, closely punctate, punctures obscured by pubescence; antennae slender, nearly one and one-half times as long as body. *Pronotum* wider than long, sides rounded, very coarsely punctate, densely clothed with long, coarse, erect and suberect pale hairs, sparser on disk; prosternum coarsely punctate, clothed with long, coarse, erect and suberect pale hairs; meso- and metasterna more finely punctate, clothed with long, appressed or suberect pale hairs; scutellum densely clothed with long, fine whitish pubescence. *Elytra* barely more than twice as long as broad, wider at base than pronotum at middle, surface densely punctate, basal punctures coarse, becoming finer apically; costae scarcely evident; pubescence moderately long, coarse, suberect, pale, rather uniform; apices subtruncate, suture armed with a short spine. *Legs* slender, coarsely punctate, thinly clothed with pale hairs; anterior tibiae with a dense pad of short, velvety pubescence on inner side. *Abdomen* with sternites finely, closely punctate, moderately densely and uniformly clothed with long, fine appressed pale pubescence which does not hide the punctation. Length 18 mm.

Female.—Antennae about two-thirds as long as body; prosternum more finely punctate; elytral apices emarginate, sutural angle dentiform. Length 15 mm.

Holotype: male (No. 5348, Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent.), and allotype female (No. 5349) collected at Ash, NEVADA, Jan. 10, 1940, by Mr. Ira La Rivers, to whom the writer is indebted for the privilege of studying the specimens.

This is possibly the largest and most robust species of the genus and may be readily recognized by the form and coloration. It is related to *C. ater* Lec. from which it may be distinguished by the larger size, more robust form, reddish brown elytra, densely white-pubescent scutellum, more densely pubescent pronotum and abdomen and the form of the elytral apices.

**The Identity of *Neoempheria flavohirta* (Coq.) n. comb. and *Neoempheria digitalis* Fisher.
(Diptera: Mycetophilidae.)**

By ELIZABETH G. FISHER, Research Associate, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

A rare species, treated by Johannsen as *Mycomya flavohirta*, I consider to belong to the genus *Neoempheria* because vein C ends at R_5 before the wing tip, a faint spurious vein is present in cell R_5 , and the male terminalia are of the *Neoempheria* rather than the *Mycomya* type.

This species differs from all other Nearctic *Neoempheria* in the hyaline wings.

I have examined the type which agrees with the specimen figured here. The specimen in the Johannsen Collection (figured by the author in her thesis, Cornell University, 1937) is neither conspecific nor congeneric with this species. The only specimens known to the author have been examined and are listed below. The British Columbian females may possibly be distinct.

Neoempheria flavohirta (Coquillett) (Figs. 1 and 2.)

Sciophila n. sp., Slosson, Ent. News, ix, p. 252, 1898.

Sciophila flavohirta Coquillett, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiii, 595, 1901.